ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY AND JAMES C. CARTER UPHOLD THE LAW.

BOTH CONTEND THAT THE TAX IS NOT A DIRECT ONE IN THE MEANING OF THE CON-

STITUTION-MR. CHOATE BEGINS HIS ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION.

Washington, March 12.-The announcement that Attorney-General Olney, James C. Carter and Joseph H. Choate would address the Supreme Court on Income Tax law attracted an attendance at States to-day that far exceeded the capacity of the accommodations of the chamber. Within the rail sat a number of attorneys and members of Congress who have not previously attended. Among them were Senator Chandler, of New-Hampshire; Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, and ex-Solicitor-General John Goode, of Virginia.

There was little delay in entering upon the argument, the only preceding incident being the introduction to the court of W. H. H. Hart, a colored man, as a candidate for practitioner at the bar, by Before Attorney-General Olney, who was the first speaker, began his argu-Chief Justice Fuller notified him that he might proceed without regard to any limitation of time, as the period for argument had been extended by the court.

Mr. Olney, on the part of the United States, took up the Constitutional questions which the several plaintiffs alleged to be involved in the cases presented. Many of the objections raised seem him to be simply perfunctory-taken pro forma and by way of precaution. No time, he thought, need be expended in discussing the averments that the Income Tax aw was an invasion of rights and took property without due process of law. These propositions were generalities, and if there was anything in them, it was because they comprehend others which were the only real subjects of profitable discussion. Suppose it to be true that the Income Tax law undertook to ascertain the income of citizens by methods which were not only disagreeable, but were infringements of personal rights. The consequence would be not that the law was vold, but that the hotly denounced inquisitorial methods could not be resorted to. Similar considerations would apply to the objection that the law was to be pronounced void because taxing the agencies and instrumentalities of the governments the several States. It had not yet been definitely adjudicated, and it was by no means to be admitted, that the income of State and municipal securities was not taxable by the United States when assessed as part of the total income of the owners under a law assessing income generally, and not discriminating between such securities and others of like character. But suppose the contrary. The result would not to find that the law was bad in toto, but that it was bad only as to the income of State and sipal securities. The Attorney-General con-

tinued:

If I am right in these observations, the constituflonal contention of the plaintiffs simmers down to
two points. One is that an income tax is a direct
tax and must be imposed according to the rule of
apportionment, and the other is based upon the
alleged violation of the Constitution, with regard to
uniformity. I do not stop to discuss the question
what the constitutional rule of apportionment is. I
do not think I ought to delay the court for any considerable time whether an income tax is direct or
indirect. Whether an income tax is direct or
indirect. Whether an income tax is what the Constitution describes as a "direct tax" is a question as
completely concluded by repeated adjudications as
any question can be. It is not a direct tax within
the meaning of the Constitution, unless five concurring judgments of this court have all been erroneous.

The Attorney-General denied that any land tax was aimed at or attempted by the statute-there was no lien on land for payment. The whole scope and tenor of the statute showed the contemplated subject of taxation to be personal property, and

Discussing the meaning of the word "uniform." as applied to the collection of imposts, excises, etc., he declared that the word had a territorial application, and no other. "A Federal tax," he said, ch is not a poll tax nor a tax on land, must be the same in all parts of the country. It cannot be one thing in Maine and another thing in Florida. The law providing for such a tax must be like a bankruptcy law or a naturalization law. It must have the same operation everywhere, wholly irre-

spective of State lines."

The power to tax was for practical use, and was necessarily to be adapted to the practical conditions in the following state of human life. These were never the same for any two persons, and as applied to any community, however small, were infinitely diversified. Nothing was ever small, were infinitely diversified. Nothing was ever small, were infinitely diversified to one country that I follow my distinguished friend, and shall not undertake to cope with him by means of the same weapons, because I am not master of them.

would have occurred to me to present them. more evident, or had been oftener declared by courts and jurists, than that absolute equality of taxation was impossible. No system had been or could be devised that would produce any such result. No country nor State of this Union had ever adopted a plan of taxation that did not exempt some portions of the community from a burden that was impossed upon others. The power to do so was uniformly some portions of the community from a burden that was imposed upon others. The power to do so was uniformly some portions of the constitution, which was impossed upon others. The power to do so was uniformly some portions of the community from a burden that was impossed upon others. The power to do so was uniformly some provided and was universally exercised. It was

questioned, and was universally exercised. It was quite beside the issue to argue in this or any other case that Congress had mistaken what public policy required. On that point Congress was the sole and final authority, and its decision, once made, controlled every other department of the Government. No exemption was made by the statute in favor of a class that was not based on some obvious line of public policy—and, the class being established, one uniform rule was applicable to its members. It is manifest that in this distinction between people with incomes over \$1,000 and those with incomes under that amount, Congress was proceeding upon definite views of public policy, and was atming at accomplishing a great public object. It was seeking to didust the load of tavation to the construction was one everturescent for the constitution there was a constitution there was a Constitution as against unlawful containing the Constitution, as against unlawful containing the Constitution, as against unlawful containing the Constitution, namely that underlies the Constitution, namely the powers confided to it by the powers confided to it by the constitution, namely the powers confided to it by the constitution that it is also news to me that that great fundamental principle that underlies the Constitution, namely the equality of all men before the law, has ceased to expect the constitution that the country plishing a great public object. It was seeking to adjust the load of taxation to the shoulders of the community in the manner that would make it most easily porne and most lightly felt. So with business corporations. Their net incomes were taxed at the standard rate of 2 per cent, but undiminished by the standard deduction of \$4,000. The result might be that a man in business as a member of a corporation was taxable at a little higher rate than a man in the same business by himself, or as a co-partner. It was common knowledge that corporations are so successful an agency for the conduct of business and the accumulation of wealth that a large section of the community viewed them with intense disfavor. When, therefore, this income tax law made a special class of business corporations and taxed their incomes at a higher rate than that applied to the incomes of persons not incorporated, it but recognized existing social facts and condi-tions which it would be folly to ignore.

The Court listened to the Attorney-General with unabated interest, and did not interrupt his address. As he was sitting down, however, Mr. Justice Gray inquired if he had an opinion of the dectaration that an income tax is an excise, duty or

The Attorney-General-I do not think it necessary to decide that question.

Justice Gray—You believe it may be a tax and yet

Mr. Olney-Yes

The Attorney-General spoke not quite an hour and was followed by James C. Carter, who was the last speaker in the argument to support the tax. He ctated in the outset that he appeared for the Con-tinental Trust Company, which had instructed him to admit and plead the constitutionality of the law. That was admitted in the demurrer to the complaint of Mr. Hyde, its stockholder, and was admitted outside the demurrer.

This corporation, said Mr. Carter, was one of those wealthy concerns which might be supposed to be adversely affected by the operation of the law. But he was glad to believe and to be able to believe that there were some wealthy men who were ready and willing to come forward and contribute the proportion of the revenue of the Government which was their obligation.

semi-sarcastic review of the propositions advanced by Mr. Edmunds. He said that when that master hand swept over the strings, the true melody of the plece came out; and he was not disappointed to And that the topics suggested to the court for its consideration were political economy, sociology and general legislative discretion. Proper enough they might be for discussion before a legislative assem-bly, but what would a judicial tribune do with them.

Mr. Carter expressed his regret that the people

had not sent better men to the late Congress, but asked how it could be helped. If the result was I do not believe. At least," he said, with an air that convulsed Court and spectators with laughter, "I am not one to state that belief here."—the people must take the consequences of their choice

story of simple living and high thinking.

TWENTY MILLION Eight Herdred Thousand Dollars already paid to Widows and Orphans.

Forty million dollars already saved living policy-holders by reduction of premiums. 96,000 Policies in force. 1206,000,000 Insurance in force. \$3.827.600 Cash Surplus-Reserve-Emergency Fund. More than \$81,000,000 new SEEG. 000,000 Insurance in for Reserve—Emergency Fund. Emergency Fund. More than Solomono new for the year 1994. These are a few practical already recorded to the credit of the MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

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of members of Congress. Mr. Edmunds, said Mr. Carter, believed there was a plan of reinef by calling upon the judges of this Court to revise the work of Congress. He could not agree with his learned friend in the expediency or destrability of the plan. There was no certainty, with all deference, he said that the legislative duties would be better done if they were assumed by the Court.

Proceding to consider the Constitutional questions involved in the case, Mr. Carter argued that direct taxes were those that could be equally apportioned among the States, such as capitation and land taxes.

Proceding to consider the Constitution and sention involved in the case, Mr. Carter arguerapportions among the States, such as capitation and land Mr. Justice Gray interrupted to ask if F minch have been the intention of the framework of the constitution to have been the intention of the framework of the Constitution to the first of the Constitution to the Constitution to the first of the Constitution to t

Mr. Carter spoke two and one-half hours, and was immeliately followed by Mr. Choate, who, in the remaining forty minutes of the session, made the preface of his argument, and outlined its scope. In the beginning he said: "If the court pease, niter Jupiter had thundered all around the sky, and had been approximately the provide one statement of the court pease, niter the peace of the said of the sky, and had been approximately the provide one statement. his Olympian friend. He had often feit their lore, escale but he knew that it was largely stage thunder, metalufactured for the perticular occasion, and he went his round among the lababitants of Olympias restor for the consciousness and discelling the fears of Forel.

the powers confided to it by the Constitution, and it is also news to me that that areat fundamental principle that underlies the Constitution, namely, the equality of all men before the law, has coased to exist.

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It was that the constitution there was one ever-present fear. This was that by a combination of States an unjust tax might be put upon a single State or a full strike. In 1823 Massachusetts. New-York New-Jersey and Fennsylvania paid for a single State or a full strong of States. Mr. Choate directed the attention of the Court as to how the present law would strike. In 1823 Massachusetts. New-York New-Jersey and Fennsylvania paid for a strike for the tax on income above the court of the court

TELEPHONE STOCK INCREASED.

Albany, March 12.-The American Telegraph and Telephone Company, of New-York City, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of its capital stock to \$12,000,000. The amount of capital of the company actually paid in is \$7,500,000 and the whole amount of its debts and liabilities is

BICYCLING FOR CHARITY IN EROOKLYN. LOCAL ACADEMIES CHOWDED TO THE DOORS-TIMELY TOPICS ABOUT THE WHEEL

AND WHEELMEN. An interesting programme has been arranged by the Cycle Club of Brooklyn at the Clermont Avenue Rink next Monday night. This club has done much to promote cycling among the fashionable people of Brooklyn, and the club's handsome quarters are now crowded every afternoon and night. Messrs. Beebe, Peters and Webster are always attentive and courteous. The new emblem of the club, made by Tiffany, ha, just been issued. It is of silver and

represents a winged wheel set off with the letters The Cycle Club will give a costume ride and entertainment at the rink on Monday night for the benefit of the Home for Friendless Women and sic ride by club members in costume. For original

afternoon and night sessions, while the attendance annua at the Golden Academy, in West Forty-fourth-st., A. C. for general riding during certain days of the week.
The new Social Cycle club organized by Mrs.
Robert Jaffray will hold its opening ride and entertainment at the club quariers, at Professor Golden's, in Forty-fourth-st, on Tuesday evening.
The Press Club Cyclesis, who were organized in January last, met yesterday afternoon in the parties of the Press Club for the purpose of completing the organization by electing officers. There was an attendance of about thirty-live members of the cub. For some of the principal offices the contest was spirited. The election resulted as foil as President, George F. Lyon vice-president, John E. Stevenson, treasurer, Willis B. Troy, captain, Charles H. Govan first leutenant, Harry B. Wilson, secretary, Frederick W. Sonthelmer, Board of Governors, William A. Deering chalrman, W. O. Bechwage Charles M. Bettit, J. Frank Clark evofficto members of the hoard, president and treasurer and captain was appointed to design an emblem and uniform. The headquarters will be in the Press Club's new building, in West Twenty-

THE AVERAGES OF THE EASTERN LEAGUE MEN-PEFFERS ULTIMATUM HAIN DOSTPONDA

second and Troy and Springfield tied for third place. In the individual batting averages Sheehan leads with 415, with Patchen second and Mulvey, recently signed with Brooklyn, third. Kelly was fourth and Bassett seventh. Over eighty men had batting records of over 300. In outfielding Clymer, of Buffalo, leads, with Dranby and Welch tied for second place. Rudderdam leads the pitchers in point of fielding. Lobbeck leads the catchers, Domont and Shannon are tied for the lead among the shortstops; Brown leads the first-basemen, Stricker, the second-basemen, and Bassett the third-basemen. Fred Pfeffer, who was recently fined \$500 and ordered to return to the Louisville team, has re-belled against the decision of the League, and he has decided not to play baseball this senson. been ordered to do, but that he will not go back have interested themselves in his behalf, and it is said that they have secured a political position for him which will give him an income as large as that which he would have received had he gone

ns that which he would have received had he gone
to Louisville.

The Schedule Committee of the Western League
met at Milwankee yesterday. The unpires will
be John Sheridan, James Hoagland, Timothy
O'Brien and S. Mebermett.
Bad weather seems to be pursuing the local
teams now in the South. Rain again precented the
game between the New-York players at Jacksonville. The Brooklyn and Washington teams had
taken the field for their game at Savannah, when
a heavy downpour of rain set in, and the players
and spectators were forced to seek shelter.

NO BASEBALL FOR YALE FRESHMEN. THEY ARE PUNISHED FOR STUDENTS PRANKS

BY WITHDRAWAL OF ATHLETIC PRIVILEGES. New-Haven, March 12 (Special).-Yale freshmen are frantic. At the annual Yale Glee and Banjo Club concert given here in Promenade week they were hoisterous, let down a banner inscribed "98" from the celling of the Hyperion Theatre, cheered in such a manner as to interfere with the execution of the programme, and refused to be awed into submission by the upper classmen. The faculty has investigated the affair carefully, and has determined to make an example of the recreants. This afternoon a faculty meeting was held, at which it was voted not to allow the freshmen to arrange any in-tercollegiate baseball contests for the coming sea-

tercollegiate baseball contests for the coming sea-sion.

The announcement fell like lead on the class and the whole university to-night. The interesting fresh-man matches with Princeton and Harvard cannot take place, the freshmen who would develop into fine 'varisty material will not play, and the 'varsity team will thus be handleapped. This is the second time a Yale freshman class has been prohibited from entering baseball contests, the nine of '35 hav-ing incurred the faculty's displeasure for a similar disturbance.

EXPERT PIGEON SHOTS TO COMPETE.

The pigeon shooting experts of this neighborhood will be delighted to know that the long-talked-of match between Captain "Jake" Brewer, the ac-knowledged champion of the world, and T. W. Morfey, the winner of the Interstate match last spring, has finally been arranged. The match will be shot at Willard's Park, Paterson, N. J. on Saturday, March 23. The conditions of the match will be fifty birds each, thirty yards rise, and fifty yards boundary; old Long Island rules to govern. These rules provide that only one barrel of the gun shall be used, and that the gun shall be held below the

THE AEOLIAN ORGAN COMPANY, tric elevator of the A. B. See Manufacturing Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

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chow until the birds are on the wing. The mate will be for \$300, the loser to pay for the birds. Jus-tus von Lengerke is the stakeholder.

KILPATRICK WILL NOT LEAVE UNION. Schenectady, N. Y., March 12 (Special).—For some time it has been currently reported in college and athletic circles here that Charles Kilpatrick, who holds the American and Canadian mile running championships, would soon leave Union College, in which institution he is now a student, and go to the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Klipatrick was non-committal for several days, but to-lay he denited all the rumors. He says he will remain as a student at Union and act as her representative on the track.

THE SPORTING LEAGUE OF AMERICA. Lexington, Ky., March 12 (Special),-J. N. Camden and E. F. Clay will represent the Kentucky association at the Cleveland (Obio) convention on April 9 to organize the Sporting League of America James F. Caldwell has been employed as starter here at the spring meeting.

PLANS OF THE CRICKETERS.

The New-York Cricket Association held its first annual meeting on Monday night at the St. George's Before the election of officers the New-Jersey A. C. and Paterson C. C. were admitted to membership. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford was then elected ident; H. A. Young, vice-president; G. Hake No. 46 Wall-st., New-York, secretary and treasurer The Executive Committee was not fully made but the following were elected regular delegates

THE BRAZILIAN-ARGENTINE AWARD.

President Cleveland "for the gracious solicitude and decided upon the question of limits submitted him," will be presented at the White House

about eighteen months ago, was sent as special envoy to prepare and present the case of Brantl. A similar letter of thanks will be sent by the President of the Argentina Republic, and delivered by his Minister at Washington. It is not true either, that Baron de Bio Branco or any other member of the Brazilian special mission has yet addressed improper or exaggerated words of thanks to the arbitrator. The Baron has confined him self, according to diplomatic usages, to sending

to the arbitrator. The Baron has contined himself, according to diplomatic usages, to sending, after the award, a note to the Secretary of State. Stanking him for the trouble he had taken to study and prepare the question submitted to the arbitration. Schor Zebailos, the Argentine Minister, has performed the same agreeable duty.

Of course, there was great rejoicing in Brazil at the announcement that Mr. Clevelated's award was in her favor, but dispatches and the latest papers from South America have agreed in stating that the Argentine Government and people have loyally participated in those rejoicings. President Urburu, of the Argentine, telegraphed to President Moraes, of Brazil, that "the Argentine people, although not favored by the decision of the eminent judge, are sincerely happy at seeing disappear the only motive of possible disagreement with their former allies, our relations with whom it is our constant desire to strengthen by bonds of mutual cordiality and common interest. There was nothing to wound Argentine sentiments during the demonstrations in Brazil, the flags of both countries were always floating side by side, and on February 12 at the mass meeting at Rio the Argentine Minister. Schor Garcia Meron, was seated next to the Brazilian President, and he delivered a much applanted address to the people. This "cordiale entente" was natural, since there is neither victor mor vanquisited in an arbitration question, both sloes having agreed to remit the affair to the hands of an inneartial judge and to hable by his decision. The two puttles may only carefully to prepare their case and present all arguments in their favor. This was done by Sefor Zeballos and by Baron de Rio Branco, the latter having resided in New York for a whole year to order to increase the amount of historical and seortaphical documents which he had brought with him, as the result of his researches in Portugal and Brazil. As already stated in The Tribune, the loss of the Contested territory explains the rejoicings which took place

INFORMATION FOR THOSE GOING ABROAD. Americans going abroad will find much useful information among the foreign advertisements in The Tribune's regular European column. The best hotels, bankers, sheps, apartments and notices of estates for sale, as well as various railway routes may be found by consulting this column.



Mayor Hopkins SAYS: MAYOR'S OFFICE, (THE genuine Johann Hoff's Malt is

wer used, and as

Beware of imitations. The genuine Johann Hoff & Johann Hoff Mult Extract has this six-

INCOME TAX ARGUMENTS. Practical Results-14 Years' Work. IN THE CYCLING WORLD.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.

HIS PLACE AS INSPECTOR TAKEN BY CAPTAIN

. THOMAS MURPHY-OTHER CHANGES. William J. McKelvey was appointed Superintendent of the Brooklyn police yesterday by Com-missioner Leonard R. Welles. The appointment came on Mr. McKelvey's birthday, he being exactly fifty-two years old. There were other changes made on the force yesterday. Captain Thomas of the Eighth Precinct, was made inspector to succeed Mr. McKelvey. Sergeant Miles



SUPERINTENDENT WILLIAM J. M'KELVEY. O'Reilly, of the Second, and Sergeant John H. of the Twenty-fourth sub-precincts, were made captains.

A sketch of the new Superintendent was published in The Tribune of yesterday.

Inspector Thomas Murphy was transferred from his old stamping-ground, the Eighth Precinct, to the Second Precinct on Monday, and his elevation to an inspectorship to fill the place made vacant by the elevation of Inspector McKelvey quickly followed. Inspector Murphy was born on July 9, 1844. He became a Brooklyn patrolman on De cember 23, 1867, and in 1870 was made a roundsman. In 1873 he was assigned to the detective force, and was made a sergeant in 1878 and transferred to the Twelfth Precinct. While a detective he one day recognized "Billy" Porter, the bank burglar, in Williamsburg. Following him, he also ran on to

Shang" Draper, the notorious panel thief. Mur-



phy made a raid on their house, at Jefferson-st. and

Patchen ave., and caught Draper, Porter and "Johnny" Irving, another famous "crook," Mur-Inspector Murphy, like SuperIntendent McKelvey,

has a fine war record. He joined the 37th Infantry on August Z 1881, and was taken prisoner on the skirmish line at Munsor Hill, Va., where he the skirmish line at Munson Hill. Va., where he was wounded in the ne k. He was imprisoned at Richmond, and exchanged as a prisoner in March. 1832. He came home and raised a company with nimesif as lieutenant, and went to the front. In the lattle of Frederickshurg, on August 12, 182, his company was cut to pieces, after which it was consolidated with the Til New-York. By reason of this consolidation, all the officers places being occupied, he was mistered out and returned home.



CAPTAIN J. H. JOHNSON.

is a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327. He s been an unswerving Republican from the be-ning, and has the esteem of his fellow-officers, aprain John H. Johnson was born on October 18, Captain John H. Johnson was born on October 18, 1844, and was made a patrolman on December 21, 1855, a roundsman on March 8, 1869, and a sergeant on April 22, 1875. When the first mounted squad was organized in the Tenth Precinct, Sergeant Johnson was put in command, and remained there until transferred to Sheopshead Hay last May. He is a republican in politics and a charter member of U. S. Grant Post. His record, like the others, is absolutely clean.

ii. S. Grant Post. His record, like the others, is absolutely clean.

Miles O'Relliy, the new captain of the Eighth Precinct, was born in Ireland on September 27, 1843, and came to this country in 1863. He was made a roundsman on January 1, 1883, and a sergeant on October 12, 1883. In May last ne was assigned to the Second Precinct, where he has since then remained. He has always been an uncompromising Republican and his record is excellent. He is also a member of U. S. Grant Post, having a creditable way record. missioner Welles, in commenting upon the ap-

pointments yesterday sail:
"I have made these appointments on merit alone.
Take the records of the men during their long service in the department, and not a mark will be found against them. Their records are absolutely

clear."

EX-Superintendent Campbell called at headquarters yesterday, bringing with him the shield he had received from his prelecessor, John S. Folk, twenty-three years ago. Commissioner Welles pinned it on the breast of Superintendent McKelvey.

D. G. HARRIMAN NOW POLICE JUSTICE. Daniel G. Harriman was yesterday elected a Brooklyn police justice by the votes of Mayor Schleren and City Auditor Sutton in the place of James F. Quigley, removed by the Supreme Court. Controller Palmer nominated and voted for Andrew Lemon, a Republican lawyer, of the Twentyeighth Ward. Mayor Schieren suggested that Mr.
Harriman's election be made unanimous. Controller Palmer pald Mr. Harriman a compilment,
but said he wished to go on record as supporting
Mr. Lemon. Mr. Harriman will serve out Justice
Quigley's uncompleted term, or until May, 1896. The
saiary is £,000 a year.

Mayor Schieren voted for Mr. Harriman at the
time Mr. Quigley was appointed, but the Democratte Controller and Auditor were against him.
A sketch of Mr. Harriman's career appeared in
The Tribune of yesterday. He is a lawyer of
acknowledged ability and one of Brooklyn's publicspirited citizens. drew Lemon, a Republican lawyer, of the Twenty-

RIOT IN A POLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE PRIEST'S PARTY ATTACKED BY THE OTHER FACTION-SEVERAL MEN SHOT.

Omaha, March 12.—The trouble in the Polish Catholic Church here culminated in a riot this morn-

ing. Just after mass about forty of the opponents of Father Kaminski, who are upheld by the Bishop, entered the church armed with revolvers, axe-handles and pick-handles, and began a violent attack upon the congregation. About two dozen shots were exchanged, several men being hit and the best tonic I have ever used, and as such I can cheerfully such

THE WEATHER REPORT. SNOW AND RAIN ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Washington, March 12.-The barometer has risen in the Northwest and continues highest north of Montana. It over the southern and central plateau regions. It is low over Utah and Eastern Texas. Cloudy weather and rain continue in the Southern States, and light snows are reported in the Northern States from New-York westward reported in the Northern States from New-York wes

STORY OF ELITHAN.

EVERY ONE TALKING OF FAMOUS BROWNIE FROM THE GNOME COUNTRY IN THE GRANITE HILLS.

WHO TELLS TO THE WORLD HIS STARTLING

MUCH THAT IS WONDERFUL-MUCH TO DELIGHT,

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF THE LITTLE ELF. (From Boston Herald, March 3.)

ing impression was made on my mind, and friends to whom I have told the story say I should give it to the world. I was in that condition which induced Sidney Smith to remark: "Nothing can harm me to-day; I have dined." and was lazily watching the smoke curling

Cox. Thomas had been dismissed after drawing the cork of my after-dinner "Londonderry," and on pouring a second glass I had laid the cork on the table, when a squcaky voice, half angry, half painful, interrupted my thoughts. It came from the table surely, yet I saw nobody till my glance rested on the bottle, which seemed to have an animated stopper.

"Why don't you mortals make these things all of a size, instead of squeezing up the top like this?" it said, apparently addressing me. I was too much astonished to answer till a moment later a little brown creature clambered out of the fizz and the sparkle, and jumped lightly to the table below.

1: came originally from the Granite Hills of

properly adapted for the use of man.
"But how came you in that bottle?"
"I have followed the water in all its course
from the spring to your table—a long march, full
of singular experiences, now struggling with a
lightning-like whirler, which washes bottles; now

endangered by a powerful stream from a rinser; now immersed in boiling water to make pure; now hammered by the big corking machine—I tell you life in a bottle has not been full of comfort. Members of our various bands were in-structed by Granito, king of our country, to learn if proper use was made of the sparkling water from our fountain. Strange stories came

"Nature commands the survival of the fittest," said Elithan proudly, "From the surface of the sea

tiny globule with carage, without which they would have no po-take up the lifegiving elements in our

bubbles of gas were still rising, r about to leave me.
"Wait, Elithan. Surely this is not all you can

Much that is wonderful, much that will de-

"Much that is wonderful, much that will delight the heart of Granito when I return and report. Especially will he be pleased to know of the care with which our product is guarded from impurities, of the maze of shining cylinders and sinuous tubes employed in bottling, and of the great procession of bottles marching from our spring to every part of the globe laden with life, and health, and pleasure.

"It is a grand procession, and the world has never seen its like. It is a great delight to know that it has so many friends, and more pleasant still to know that it amply rewards all who put their trust in it. To the club man it is an ever-present and ever-pleasant protection from the poisons of strong drink; to the invalid it offers the best hope of health because of the wonderful control of the elements we combine in it over the natural impurities of the blood; to the family it offers security from all forms of germ life, owing to our great care in preparing it; to the medicine man it is an ever-present ally and helper in the cure of all the diseases caused by Urica, a little red gnome that we long since learned to conquer. "The fame of our fountain is safe in the keeping of the millions who have used it, and its use will increase from year to year, while the vast army of conceited imitators and the venders of waters, which were only intended for the ordinary uses to which water is put, will cease to cry their wares, and retire before the mighty onward flood of the most wonderful water that the water elements have ever fashioned. Farewell."

Though I leaned forward, looking straight to the spot where he was standing, I never knew how, nor where, nor when Elithan disappeared,

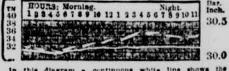
the spot where he was standing. I never knew how, nor where, nor when Elithan disappeared, nor have I since had the pleasure of meeting any water elf from the gnome country.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Fastern New York, Resident reinsystant, New York and Delaware, generally cloudy weather and light rains; southeast winds; warmer.

For Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, light snow or rain; easterly winds; stationary temperature Wednesday; colder Thursday.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



Tribune Office, March 13, 1 a. m .- The weather yesterday

Beecham's pills for constipation 10c. and 25c. Get the

Angual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

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T all came about in such an odd way that a last-

from my cigar, when I was introduced to a phase of life till then believed to exist only in the brain of Palmer introduced to a phase of life
till then believed to exist
only in the brain of Palmer
Cox. Thomas had been dismissed after drawing

table below.

"Perhaps I ought to introduce myself," he said, as he brushed the glittering drops from his black hair. "I am Elithan, of the gnome country," "Why are you here?" I inquired.

"As our people are a nation of workers for your benefit, we sometimes take a little trip into the world to see how well you appreciate our efforts." "What do you Brownies do for us?" "Ho! Ho!" he laughed; "what don't we do? Even that glass of water was prepared for you by us."

"It came originally from the Granus time of New-Hampshire."

"My home is in the Granite Hills, and the special work of my hand is to guard the metal you call lithium, from which the fountain takes its name, and to dispel every source of danger to the water, like vegetable and animal impurities. Lithium in its crude form would be of no use to you, and only in our secret laboratory can it be properly adapted for the use of man."

"But how came you in that bottle?"

water from our fountain. Strange stories came to us of presumptuous mortals who set up vast cauldrons to rival our handiwork and folst upon unsuspecting folks impure and crudely mixed imitations of our handiwork."

"But do not these mockers claim the aid of science in their work?"

"The science of earth folk is greater in destroying than in creating. Your chemists can take apart the elements, but they cannot recombine them. They can create the semblance of a human being, but the life is not in it. If the liquid wastes of a city are changed to vapor and back to water, you have nothing but the dead essence of those wastes. This you call pure, distilled water. Where is the life, the sparkle, the flavor of the cool water bubbling from the hill-side? All these are secrets imparted to us by Granito, our king and can be imparted by us

"But distillation is a process of nature

sun god invites the glistening drops to new life among the clouds. Once gath-ered there, soft breezes waft them to distant hilltops, where the wood fairles are in waiting to fill each

"Wait, Elithan. Surely this is not all you can tell me?"

'No." he answered; "but our king likes not that we discuss secrets. But perhaps Granito would think it no harm to say that one of our bands directs the raindrops as they gather into groups through channels leading into our treasure-houses, where they are guided in and out through the rockbound crystals till they have worn away the right proportion of these riches. Each is reduced by separate solution, after which they are united by the subtle chemistry of nature not even surmised by mortals."

"Can you tell me what you have learned in your search?"

"Much that is wonderful, much that will de-

out the central valleys and Northern States, east of the Mississippi; it is decidedly colder in the extreme North-

For New-England, generally cloudy weather, local rains r light snow in south and west portions; southeast winds and slightly warmer.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jer-

in this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

was overcast, with little change in the temperature. thermometer ranged between 32 and 37 degrees, the average (34%) being is higher than on Monday and 9% lower than on the corresponding day last year.

The weather is likely to continue cloudy and cold to-day, with possibly light rains.

go by it.